

# INTERIOR JOURNAL

VOL. 1.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

## THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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## HOTELS.

**LANCASTER HOTEL,**

[Late Huffman House.]  
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

**A GOOD BAR.**

**EXCELLENT STABLE, &C.**

4-1/2 R. L. GREYNAIN, Prop'r.

**MASON HOUSE,**

Stanford Street,  
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

**Keeps a Good Stable.**

4-1/2 JAS. B. MASON, Prop'r.

**ALEXANDER'S HOTEL**

Cor. Main and Eighth Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE

largest Wholesale Houses and Tobacco

Warehouses. Furnished and fitted new

throughout, in the best style.

**FARE \$2 00 per Day.**

1-6m ALEXANDER & CO., Prop'r.

**CHAS. H. HATCHER**      **DAVID BELL,**

Formerly of Danville, Ky.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**

Cor. Main and Fourth Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

**Refitted and Refurnished.**

**Fare \$2 50 per Day.**

**HATCHER & BELL, Prop'r.**

**CARPENTER HOUSE,**

Corner Main and Somerset Streets,  
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

**HAVING LEASED THIS CENTRAL**

Hotel, for a term of years, which is

determined to afford to travelers and boarders

FIRST CLASS entertainment at reasonable

rates.

1-6m E. M. CARPENTER.

**GARVIN HOUSE,**

[Late Warren House.]  
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

**HAVING LEASED THIS POPULAR**

Hotel, for a term of years, which is

situated on court square, and having refitted

the same in good style, I am prepared to

entertain all who call on me. The traveling pub-

lic will find this house a convenient stopping

place.

**An Excellent Stable**

convenient to the house.

**At the Bar.**

Pure liquors, cigars, tobacco, &c.

1-1/2m **DAVID GARVIN, Proprietor.**

**MATHEW L. WRIGHT,**

PAINTER,  
WEST END, STANFORD, KY.

RESPECTFULLY solicits work in his

line. Will contract to work by the job

and furnish material or by the day, material

furnished. **Prices Very Low.**

## ITEMS FOR LADIES.

FOR WHOM DO WOMEN DRESS?

The superficial thinker would undoubtedly answer the important query, "For whom do women dress?" by saying that it is to please the other sex. Though we by no means arrogate to ourselves the title of a profound thinker, we have the presumption to believe that we can give a better reply to this question, and even a more truthful one.

The fact is that to attract and please the men is not mainly, or even partially, the reason why the fair sex study the art of dressing well. On the contrary, they dress as they do at the risk of displeasing men—knowing that their charms alone can conquer even that displeasure.

The difference of opinion that exists between men and, as to what constitutes merit in the costume of the latter, is profound and irreconcilable.

The poet would decorate her with shells, with flowers, with acorns, with dewdrops, with rainbows, with nothing. She would decorate herself, and in spite of her prejudices, does decorate herself, with gold, with jewels, with fur, feathers, lace, everything. Sandals are all he ever dreams of putting on her dainty feet; she swatches them in cloth and satin, and stands upon her towering heels on a pedestal. He thinks her more beautiful than all rainbows; she would array herself like Solomon in all his glory. He never admires her so much as when her garments chastely drape, but honestly indicate her form; she is never so highly gratified with herself as when her figure is travestied and obscured, and the combined skill of her milliner and her maid have rendered her anything but the male ideal of a beautiful woman.

What, then, is the true answer to our query? It is contained in a nutshell. They dress to please themselves, or—if the cynic prefers it—to displease each other. "Tell her she shines me down," cries Guinevere, when she bids Lancelot give Elaine the diamonds, and then—mark the sequel—flings them into the river, that Elaine may not have them because she does "shine her down." It is a woman's speech essentially, this jealous cry of Guinevere's, but it contains the whole secret we are searching for. Women want diamonds in order to shine each other down, and they dress for precisely the same purpose. They dress not to please the men, but to show each other that they have pleased them, and can afford to be hideous because their innate charm and loveliness is all sufficient to secure their captives.

Nor must we be misunderstood in this matter. We believe it to be both a laudable and a necessary task for a woman to "shine each other down." It was not necessary in the days before the flood, perhaps, but it is so now, and for the reason that we have what the antediluvian had not—Society. The laws of the Medes and Persians, "which alitereth not," were not more arbitrary than those which now compel women to "shine" or to condemn themselves to nothingness. Their ambition is as great as that of man; and in the very nature of things, it would be too much to ask them not to use the means which will enable them to conquer the admiration of their own sex. The admiration of men, woman has always; but in order to secure that of women she must shine them down. Her husband or father may grudge the expense, her lover may question her taste, and her brothers may tell her she has made herself a "perfect fright." But, so long as she feels that women do not think she does anything of the kind, she does not care a pin for fraternal criticism; while she is quite confident that her father, lover, or husband, as the case may be, will allow her to do precisely the same thing again, or to exceed it, if that were possible.

The error in determining the true answer to our question, lies in the fact that men do not perceive that the field of woman's ambition is so widely different from their own. In the pursuit of this common passion man contends with man, and not with woman; so woman contends with her own sex, and not with man. The ambitious man considers what other men will say of his business talent, his book, or his military capacity. The ambitious woman, having no field but that of society, considers what her fellow-women will think of her jewels, her bonnet, her dress. Long after she cares to captivate the other sex, she is still all solicitude about her attire; and this natural fact is another strong proof that, in her, the desire to be well-dressed is the analogue to that ambition in men which also grows stronger with added years. She may no longer have youth or beauty, but so long as she can dress as handsomely as other women, she gives them manifest proofs that she still retains power over men through their affections, for nine times out of ten, it is a husband or father who gives her the means to shine. In truth, men cheerfully enable their wives or daughters to dress splendidly, not that they may please him, but that he may please them. No sensible man ever regarded chignons, paniers, or extravagant hoops as anything but adornments; yet sensible men will not quit the sensible, now, and hereafter, when they pay the bill for even much greater abominations, if they will enable their beloved wives and daughters to succeed in their innocent ambition to shine in society.

## The Crops.

We gather from our exchanges the following information in regard to the condition and present prospects for crops in various portions of the State. We have taken pains to gather reliable information from all parts of our county and find that the recent rains were just the thing needed to insure a large crop of corn, wheat, oats, etc. The coolness of the mornings and evenings is not favorable, but we are satisfied that Lincoln county has not had, for a number of years such a prospect for full crops.

The fruit crop will be a failure in some portions of the country, except in small fruits which will be abundant. In some portions of the county, however, the fruit crop of all kinds will be unusually large.

Our correspondent at Monticello says: "The fruit crop in Wayne county is very promising at this time. Wheat thought to be good. Oats not so good. A large crop of corn was planted this season and looks very well."

We learn that wheat in Butler county looks very promising, but a very small breadth sown last fall. Oats, in consequence of a freshet, early in the season, followed by dry weather, look rather badly. Corn comes up very well—prospects exceedingly flattering since the recent rain.

The farmers of Garrard county are in fine spirits since the late rains. Crops of all kinds look unusually promising.

The latest news from Casey and Rockcastle counties is very favorable. They will have good crops, judging from the present prospects. The fruit crop was never better. Trees are loaded down with apples, peaches, pears, plums, &c. Small fruits not so abundant, except cherries.

The Glasgow Times (Barren county) says: "Splendid gentle rains have made the farmer's heart glad and his face radiant with smiles heralds the last and early part of this week. An abundant harvest is promised if no untimely evil overtakes the growing crops of grain and fruit."

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "The farmers of Ballard and Mcracken and various counties throughout the Purchase planted a great deal of tobacco last week, and many of them are still planting. We have heard of a great deal of complaint of the cut worm. We heard one planter say that they were so bad that by the time he dropped to the end of the row the plants behind him would be eaten up, and a cut worm would be standing there hugging him for next plant. We don't think they were quite so bad as that, although they are represented as very numerous."

The Paducah Tobacco Planters say: "The prospect for a large yield of wheat in this part of the State was never better. Flour must fall."

In Mason county corn planting is done; some of the early planting is up, and looking bright and thrifty since the fine rains. The tobacco plant-beds are doing well that were not overflooded by the spring freshet.

A correspondent of the Kentucky People (Harrodsburg) from Jessamine county says: "The prospect for a good wheat crop this season is flattering; corn looks well. Some of the farmers were apprehensive that the oats and grass would be cut short by the dry weather, but the rains of the last few days will put a new lease on everything in that line."

We understand that the corn, wheat and hemp crops in Boyle and Mercer are very flattering. Locusts have made their appearance in large quantities.

Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "From all sections of Kentucky we have the most cheering accounts of the growing wheat. The stalks are vigorous, of healthy color, and thickly upon the ground, and if there should be favorable weather the balance of the season, the crop promises to be the heaviest harvested in many years."

The wheat crop in Pulaski county looks very well. Oats look badly. Corn has not come up well. The weather has been very dry for two weeks past, and the farmers need rain. The prospects for an abundance of fruit was never, perhaps, finer than at this time.

The prospect for a large crop of wheat in Graves county is better than it has been since 1855.

The Farmers Home Journal says: "The prospects for a wheat crop in Bourbon are flattering. From Montgomery and Powell the reports are cheering. The young corn in Marion county is suffering from the ravages of cut worms. The peach and apple crop of Henry promises well. Wheat in Mason is beginning to head out. It never looked better at this season of the year. The fruit is safe and promises a full yield. The hemp in Fayette has been suffering, but the recent rains will have a favorable effect upon the crops generally."

Germany is to have but one executioner after the first of May. He will reside at Berlin, and receive two hundred dollars for each execution.

## GRANT AND GREELEY.

Fifteen Points of Contrast—Choose Ye Between Them.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Many thoughtful, conscientious and patriotic men are now deliberately considering whether they shall support Horace Greeley or contribute by their votes to insure the re-election of U. S. Grant. Let us, therefore, contrast the relative qualities and merits of the two candidates:

**GREELEY.** I. Is a Republican. II. Is an old man, and has always been a Democrat, who, such; but the old converted Republican, having been nominated for President, cannot be employed as a party platform. III. Has no special agreement with He is steadily hostile to the Democratic party all the present principles of living and of the objects of the political issues of the Democratic party.

IV. Believes in uniting the South under the Union. V. Desires the removal of the military power, and in equal and controlling the rights to all members. Southern elections by sections and parts of the loyalist.

VI. Has no two brothers-in-law and brothers-in-law and other relations, and has no cousin, and does not intend to office all the members of the President's cabinet, and has a right to use his personal influence in his own family.

VII. Holds that he should be re-elected in one term.

VIII. Desires the removal of the military power, and in equal and controlling the rights to all members. Southern elections by sections and parts of the loyalist.

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## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Courier-Journal says that if the Baltimore Convention should nominate Judge Davis or Charles Francis Adams, defeat would inevitably ensue, whether Greeley continued in the field or not.

A. S. Arnold, member of the Kentucky Legislature from Hickman county, has publicly declared for Greeley and Brown.

Judge W. H. Payne, candidate for the Bowling Green District, has publicly declared for Greeley and Brown.

Sanford E. Church, the World's Democratic candidate for President, is for Greeley.

The Flemingsburg Democrat declares for Greeley and local self-government. By taking advantage of this opportune moment, says the Democrat, we have it in our power to restore peace and prosperity to the South.

Mr. Voorhees says that Greeley ought to be defeated because "he upheld the right of secession, and has not retracted the sentiment."

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says to aspiring politicians, "that the man who expects the views of the vast population of the present United States to be modified to propitiate his hopes of advancement will be greatly mistaken. \* \* \* The age is one of hard, practical sense."

A Washington special to the Courier-Journal says that the Democratic members of Congress are unanimous in expressions of purpose to support the nomination of the Democratic Convention, whoever he may be.

Three, possibly four, of the nine Kentucky representatives in Congress, believe it impossible to elect a straight Democratic ticket.

If the Philadelphia Convention should refuse Fred Douglass the second place on the Grant ticket he will fall into line with Woodhull.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that "it is almost a certainty that a vast majority



# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

## LIBERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**HORACE GREELEY,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
**B. GRATE BROWN,**  
OF MISSOURI.

We prefer these names at the head of our columns to be selected for the nomination of an Independent ticket by the Democracy, and will not be induced to support any other ticket.

## CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

As the Congressional and Presidential contest has fairly opened, we desire to offer to the citizens of this part of the State, a cheap medium of political news; and we now offer to clubs of ten or more, our paper from May 10th to the 1st of December, for the small sum of 75 cents and to single subscribers for the same length of time, at \$1.00.

The present political canvass will be one of very great importance, and our efforts for furnishing our people with reliable and accurate political news, have never been exceeded. Send in your club and subscriptions at once!

## THE FOOLISH DEMOCRACY.

Some men will say the above heading is a very foolish one. That we, in our obscurity—hidden away in the heart of Kentucky—are impudent in our assertion that any portion of the Democracy are foolish men. Yet we are bold in the expression of our opinion that many members of our party are foolish.

We see it brewing now, that at the national convention of our party, which is to be held in New York, a large faction will be formed for the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket. As we have indicated heretofore, nothing could be more ruinous to the salvation of our country, or the success of free government, already the alarm has been given, and such papers as the *World*, *Free Press*, and others, have taken up this line of action against Mr. Greeley.

My DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiry, I have to say, I think the Democratic Convention, soon to assemble at Baltimore, ought to make a nomination, thereby preserving its organization and its power. Non-action would be to break up its organization and disband the party. Our object is to elect Grant with a better man, and to change the policy of his administration. We had a fair chance to elect a Democrat, but believing, as I do, such a nomination would free Greeley from the old and elect Grant, I think the best thing we can do is to let the Convention do as it pleases.

We are not getting what we want, we must take the next best thing. We must accommodate ourselves to circumstances beyond our control. We must recognize accomplished facts, and act in accordance with them. It is true that Greeley and Brown, like Frank Blair, have devoted a large portion of their lives to the extinction of slavery; but that being an accomplished fact, from which there is no escape, turning our backs upon the past, I see no reason, looking to our present deplorable condition, why the Democratic party and the Liberal Republicans cannot act together in the future, especially as Mr. Greeley is willing to leave the tariff question to Congress. It is most important for us to get the next house of Representatives, and we are pretty sure of that by a union of Democrats with the Liberals. The Senate will soon follow. The great object is to overthrow the present administration, to cleanse the government of its corruption, or relieve the South from unbridled oppression, to get clear of the mercenary tyrants and foul corruption of our present rulers, and to put honest, capable men in their places, with whom we can act in good faith in shaping the future policy of the Government. As we cannot elect a Democrat, is there a better way to do this than to take the least objectionable among the Liberals? I think Greeley and Brown are the men. Before the war, Mr. Greeley went farther in advocating State Rights than many of the staunchest Democrats. He held that the South, under our form of government, had the right to secede. He held that our Government could not force a government upon the Southern people and States contrary to their will, and ought not to do it. When the war was inevitable, he said, let our erring sisters go in peace—this Union cannot be held together by bayonets—it cannot be cemented by shedding the blood of our brothers. And when the war was over, he and Brown said, let us obliterate the past. Let us have universal amnesty—let the Southern people and States come back and take their positions as equals without slavery, as they had them with slavery, in the Union before the war. They have been forgiving, just and magnanimous to the oppressed people of the South since the war, Mr. Greeley having defiantly met the ridicule, frowns and denunciations of the fiercest illiberals of his party involuntarily going Jeff Davis' trail. They are for confining the Federal Government to its legitimate sphere of action, allowing the States to regulate their local and domestic affairs; they are for relieving the South, and the people of the whole country, from the odious disabilities and oppression to which they have been subjected. They denounce the Administration and the carpet-baggers and scalawags by whom the people of the South have been persecuted, oppressed, and robbed, as fiercely as we do. They are for civil service reform, and denounce

the most unmeasured terms the nepotism, corruptions and plundering of our present rulers. When they saw the country was going to ruin they had the courage, the patriotism, and the manliness to say so, and to wish to unite with the Democrats in arresting it. They have split their party wide open, crossed the Rubicon, burnt their ship, and must fly to the Democratic camp for safety, for well they know that every mother's son of them will be tomahawked and scalped if Grant and his party get in power again. They have acted nobly so far. Let us make with them a common cause in arresting the Government in its downward career to a despotism, and success will crown our efforts to heal the wounds of the past and to restore the whole country to its liberty and prosperity. Let us drop our past prejudices. Let the issue of the past be buried with the immortal dead, who heroically gave up their lives for a cause they believed to be just, and for the present and in the future let us act together with the hope that our beloved country will never be cursed by another civil war, and that the pathway to position, and the goal of avarice and ambition, will never again be recklessly won over the bones of kindred and countrymen. Although I think my opinions of little consequence, having had much to do with politics for many years I would be lacking in courtesy if I did not respond frankly and promptly to the inquiries of a true friend and a lifelong Democrat. Faithfully yours,

B. MAGOFFIN.  
P. S.—I have another reason, I forgot to mention. Greeley and Brown have been at the head of every progressive movement. We were once the party of progress, and gathered strength every hour. Let us recover that position if we cannot get control of the Government, and retain it. Old fogeyism won't do in this utilitarian age of rapid development; old conservative men are too cautious, too timid, too slow. They may do well enough as breaks—checks on the young men of the country, of the right kind and stamp, for redemption. Let us put them in front, and encourage them to lead in every thing upon American ideas, that will develop all our great resources, physically, morally and intellectually, in this wide-spread country.

B. M.  
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# THE GREELEY-BROWN TICKET.

A Ticket from Ex-Governor Greeley and Ex-Senator Brown for the Presidential Election.

To the Editor of The Interior Journal.

I feel constrained to hand you an admirable letter from the Hon. B. Magoffin in regard to our political status and prospects and the Cincinnati nominees. It so fully meets the requirements of this period, and is so full of wisdom, that I feel it my duty to be important.

I feel sure that no sane man believes the election of a straight-out Democrat possible, and the only hope of our country, the only relief for the crushed South, is in obtaining assistance from the good and patriotic of any and all parties. When the Cincinnati Convention offered us a chance for this, the Democratic party should have rushed to its acceptance. Had it done so the weak and wavering would have been confirmed—the suppressed wrath and disgust for Grant's infamy would have burst forth and swept the land. It would have hurled this monstrosity from place and power, and the delegate of infamy, which will ultimately cover him, would at once have rolled over him.

The people are right, but the politicians are wrong. While they ponder the cause sinks. Let the true-hearted, right-thinking people give utterance, and all will be well. Let their wait the cold calculations of political diplomats and all is lost.

Should we be defeated, that defeat will be due to such impracticables as A. H. Stephens, Dan Voorhees & Co. They stickle about a name, while the country weeps tears of blood. Their sickly sentimentality must be indulged and vengeance satiated at the cost of ruin to the country and misery to the South.

The word Democracy is brought to shame, because it is used to establish party lines instead of essential principles. Let us abandon any and every name and go for the platform which embodies our political faith. It is all we want, and with it we can win by uniting on Greeley. He is far from being my choice, but he bears the civil standard to battle against the military, and under it we must win or lose. R. A. JOHNSON.

TEMPLE HILL, HARRISBURG, KY., May 21st, 1872.  
Col. R. A. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.  
My DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiry, I have to say, I think the Democratic Convention, soon to assemble at Baltimore, ought to make a nomination, thereby preserving its organization and its power. Non-action would be to break up its organization and disband the party. Our object is to elect Grant with a better man, and to change the policy of his administration. We had a fair chance to elect a Democrat, but believing, as I do, such a nomination would free Greeley from the old and elect Grant, I think the best thing we can do is to let the Convention do as it pleases.

We are not getting what we want, we must take the next best thing. We must accommodate ourselves to circumstances beyond our control. We must recognize accomplished facts, and act in accordance with them. It is true that Greeley and Brown, like Frank Blair, have devoted a large portion of their lives to the extinction of slavery; but that being an accomplished fact, from which there is no escape, turning our backs upon the past, I see no reason, looking to our present deplorable condition, why the Democratic party and the Liberal Republicans cannot act together in the future, especially as Mr. Greeley is willing to leave the tariff question to Congress. It is most important for us to get the next house of Representatives, and we are pretty sure of that by a union of Democrats with the Liberals. The Senate will soon follow. The great object is to overthrow the present administration, to cleanse the government of its corruption, or relieve the South from unbridled oppression, to get clear of the mercenary tyrants and foul corruption of our present rulers, and to put honest, capable men in their places, with whom we can act in good faith in shaping the future policy of the Government. As we cannot elect a Democrat, is there a better way to do this than to take the least objectionable among the Liberals? I think Greeley and Brown are the men. Before the war, Mr. Greeley went farther in advocating State Rights than many of the staunchest Democrats. He held that the South, under our form of government, had the right to secede. He held that our Government could not force a government upon the Southern people and States contrary to their will, and ought not to do it. When the war was inevitable, he said, let our erring sisters go in peace—this Union cannot be held together by bayonets—it cannot be cemented by shedding the blood of our brothers. And when the war was over, he and Brown said, let us obliterate the past. Let us have universal amnesty—let the Southern people and States come back and take their positions as equals without slavery, as they had them with slavery, in the Union before the war. They have been forgiving, just and magnanimous to the oppressed people of the South since the war, Mr. Greeley having defiantly met the ridicule, frowns and denunciations of the fiercest illiberals of his party involuntarily going Jeff Davis' trail. They are for confining the Federal Government to its legitimate sphere of action, allowing the States to regulate their local and domestic affairs; they are for relieving the South, and the people of the whole country, from the odious disabilities and oppression to which they have been subjected. They denounce the Administration and the carpet-baggers and scalawags by whom the people of the South have been persecuted, oppressed, and robbed, as fiercely as we do. They are for civil service reform, and denounce

the most unmeasured terms the nepotism, corruptions and plundering of our present rulers. When they saw the country was going to ruin they had the courage, the patriotism, and the manliness to say so, and to wish to unite with the Democrats in arresting it. They have split their party wide open, crossed the Rubicon, burnt their ship, and must fly to the Democratic camp for safety, for well they know that every mother's son of them will be tomahawked and scalped if Grant and his party get in power again. They have acted nobly so far. Let us make with them a common cause in arresting the Government in its downward career to a despotism, and success will crown our efforts to heal the wounds of the past and to restore the whole country to its liberty and prosperity. Let us drop our past prejudices. Let the issue of the past be buried with the immortal dead, who heroically gave up their lives for a cause they believed to be just, and for the present and in the future let us act together with the hope that our beloved country will never be cursed by another civil war, and that the pathway to position, and the goal of avarice and ambition, will never again be recklessly won over the bones of kindred and countrymen. Although I think my opinions of little consequence, having had much to do with politics for many years I would be lacking in courtesy if I did not respond frankly and promptly to the inquiries of a true friend and a lifelong Democrat. Faithfully yours,

B. MAGOFFIN.  
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# PURE WATER.

"What is more to be desired than gold, yet, than much fine gold?" We answer, pure water. Water in wells is often unhealthily to drinkers. It is frequently mixed with impurities of various kinds. Spring water, if the fountain be not sluggish, is less apt to be impure, if it be cool and pleasant to the taste. Cistern water, if properly filtered, is known to be the best and most wholesome of all; but in many such receptacles, great carelessness prevails on the part of the owner, and the water becomes putrid, and greatly deleterious to health.

Two things are essential to the purification of cistern water, namely: To filter it through a hogshead of lump charcoal, elevated at the water-spout, and running through it into the reservoir. Next, to throw into the cistern scraps of sheet-iron which is not rusted, say about four pounds in pieces of about half pound each. This is said by eminent chemists, to render putrid water as pure and sweet as melted snow gathered from the summit of a mountain. The water used on board of ships at sea, is rendered and kept pure and sweet by putting it in sheet-iron tanks, or by putting bits of wrought iron into it. Vases of flowers are kept pure and sweet for an indefinite period of time by putting iron nails in the vases. Iron will rust only in water that contains air. If air be absent, the iron will not rust.

It is the oxygen of the air, contained in the water, which produces rust, by uniting with the iron. If iron, therefore, rusts in water, it removes the oxygen of the air from the water. Oxygen and hydrogen are two of the principal elements of water. Every school-girl and school-boy who has studied chemistry, knows this to be true, provided he or she has given the matter an intelligent investigation, by application.

How beautiful and useful are the truths taught us by the science of chemistry! The study of this science should not be of a superficial kind, but it should be applied in all its hygienic force and beauty; and if this science were taught in our schools, applied in our families, and taught upon our farms by practice, the world of civilized man would be the wiser, the better and the happier for it.

**Hon. G. H. Pendleton Strongly Indorses the Cincinnati Movement.**  
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# SPECIALS.

Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. He that hath business in him will talk business.

Success in business is insured through persistent and judicious advertising.

Go to the Trade Palace of Craig & McAlister for style.

Dunn & Owsley sell Font's celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders. It is a certain remedy for Glanders, Distemper, Founder, Hooves, Cough Fevers, Loss of Appetite, or Vital Energy. It is a sure preventive of Lung Fever, Colic and Botis. It is good for cows, sheep, hogs, and will cure all diseases incident to any kind of stock. Try one box.

The long and short of it is just this and nothing more: McAlister & Miller are too busy this week to stop to tell the public what all they have got, and how low they will sell, but authorize us to say to the ladies, that their stock of dress goods is now more than ever attractive.

When the ladies want fashionable goods and the latest styles they go to Craig & McAlister's Trade Palace.

McAlister & Miller request us to say to the public that their stock of piece-goods and ready-made clothing is now more complete than at any time during the season; having just received a large invoice.

The only infallible remedy for Chicken Gaps and Cholera, the terror of poultry-raisers, can be bought at W. H. Anderson's.

No kill, no pay. The sure bed-bug exterminator, for sale at W. H. Anderson's.

Fruit jars of all sizes, at greasy reduced prices, for sale at W. H. Anderson's.

McAlister & Miller are selling Japanese Poplins, plaid and striped, at 22 1/2 cents per yard.

Bargains in Lawns, at McAlister & Miller's. A first-rate article selling at 12 1/2 cents per yard.—Go quick while it is called to-day.

Always make it a rule to go to the store of McAlister & Miller before purchasing elsewhere. An eye to your own interests demands this.

Fancy dress goods at all prices at the Trade Palace of Craig & McAlister.

Dunn & Owsley keep always on hand a full stock of drugs and medicines.

Greatly reduced prices on jewelry at Dunn & Owsley's.

Go to W. H. Anderson's for pictures and picture frames.

Call on Dunn & Owsley and look at their elegant stock of jewelry.

The fashionable resort for ladies is Craig & McAlister's Trade Palace.

"Paris in Flames" the popular style in silks can be found at Craig & McAlister's Trade Palace.

Ottomien celebrated French D.D. Olga & F. F. corsets at Severance & Miller's.

A choice stock of white goods at Severance & Miller's.

Severance & Miller have the largest variety of parasols in town.

\$1000 reward offered for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. For sale at Dunn & Owsley's.

"Where did you get a side lace shoe to fit so nice?" "Where they kept the best in town," Severance & Miller's.

Severance & Miller offer a large stock of broadcloths and cassimeres at greatly reduced prices.

Where can I get something to make my little boy a suit? At Severance & Miller's. Joe knows exactly how much it will take, if he don't, who does?

New supply of Croquet sets received at W. H. Anderson's drug store.

You men who are troubled with corns, know ye that Severance & Miller have the only infallible remedy—the "Opera" boot.

Severance & Miller have received this week another large stock of Hamburg edgings and lace collars.

**Satisfaction.**  
Very much is embraced in this word. Satisfaction is what people go to law for. However satisfaction is not always obtained. We went to law once, seeking this self-same chimera. The defendant obtained a judgment against us, and he was duly and truly satisfied. The plaintiff (that is, we), prevented that "satisfied" defendant from getting any of our money and we were then satisfied. The lawyers on both sides, managed the case dextrously, abused each other genteely, patting their clients encouragingly, and pocketed at themselves knowingly, and pocketed the entire proceeds "legally," and they were satisfied. The clerk made his orders magnanimously, said so unreservedly, chalked down his fees liberally, and he was satisfied. The jury heard the case patiently, half of them went to sleep suddenly, woke up leisurely, and pronounced their verdict ignorantly and they were satisfied.

In short, the inception, the initiation, the conclusion of the whole proceeding, was filled with most ravishing satisfaction. Such is the beginning and ending of eleven tenths of the law suits spread upon the court's docket.

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# Now is the Time

W. U. CARSON. THOS. C. DODDS. CARSON & DODDS, North Main Street, Stanford, Ky.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, at reasonable prices, all kinds of confectioneries, such as:

**CANDIES,**  
**TROPICAL FRUITS.**  
Cocoa Nuts, Figs, Bananas, PRUNES, DATES, Yante Currants, Lemons, Oranges &c. Also domestic fruits, such as apples, canned fruits, &c.

**OYSTER and EATING SALOON.**  
Lunch at all hours.  
**CIGARS and TOBACCO.**

**J. R. ALFORD, BLACKSMITH,**  
Stanford, Kentucky.

GOOD TWO-HORSE WAGONS. All ways on hand, made to order at as low figures as they can be bought in Central Kentucky or elsewhere.

**Coal!**  
I am also agent for the purest and best article of FINE HILL COAL, delivered to parties in town or country in quantities to suit purchasers. TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

**ELISABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.**

TIME TABLE.  
Going East.  
8:40 a.m. Leaves Louisville 7:30 p.m.  
4:40 a.m. " " Nashville 6:30 p.m.  
1:30 p.m. " " Elizabethtown 2:00 p.m.  
12:30 p.m. " " Paducah 1:00 p.m.  
Returns at Elizabethtown with Louisville & Nashville, on Saturdays with Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad.  
O. BRAHMAN, G. T. A. D. BECK, Sup't.

**STANFORD Business Directory.**

**CONTRACTORS.**  
JOHN W. GILMAN, Carpenter.  
THOMAS J. ATKINS, Metal Roofing and Gutting.  
RUPLEY FLOW MANUFACTORY, West End Main St. N. W. Vail's Proprietor.  
MATTHEW WRIGHT, Painter, West End.

**DRY GOODS.**  
CHAS. A. McALISTER, South Main Street.  
E. B. HAYDEN, South Main Street.  
SEVERANCE & MILLER, Pliny Side Main Street.  
McALISTER & MILLER, Old Fellows Building North Main Street.

**MILLINERY.**  
MRS. L. BEAZLEY, One Door West Post Office.  
MRS. T. DAVIS, Near Depot.  
MRS. M. GILMAN, Up stairs over Craig & McAlister's Store.

**HOTELS.**  
GARVIN HOUSE, Corner Main and Lancaster Street, Court Square.  
CARPENTER HOUSE, Corner Somerset and Main.

**MANUFACTURERS.**  
STANFORD WOOLLEN MILLS, N. E. Nattingly & Son, Proprietors, West End.  
DENNIS & CLARK, Carriage Makers, West End.

**GROCERIES and HARDWARE.**  
A. OWSLEY, Corner Main and Lancaster Streets.  
WATERS & DAWSON,







